The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,936—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 30th September, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Chetlicherry, Berpore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, connecting permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 10 p.m. and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th September, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd September, 1880.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 28th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150		Rs. 40
Suez	„ 230	„ 160		„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 210		„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	Including Wines.	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 350		„ 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start punctually at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable change will be advertised at least 2 days previously.

1st, 2nd and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 6th September 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nom'l Sq.	
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2709	400	10th	Oct.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	To follow.	
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	ditto.	
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.	
s.s. TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2100	300	ditto.	
s.s. RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	ditto.	

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nom'l.	
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3069	400	about	20th Oct.
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	to follow.	
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2274	486	do.	
s.s. TRINACRIA	L. White	2107	424	do.	
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	do.	

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
Naples	„	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th Sept.
s.s. POONA	3131	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.
— THIBET	2193	400	W. Jordon	9th „
s.s. VENETIA	2736	450	J. Orman	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s.s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	13th „
— BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s.s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s.s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
ZAMBESI	2131	370	A. Symons	24th Sept.
TEHERAN	2589	460	E. Steward	8th Oct.
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	22nd „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th Sept. 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RANGOON TABLE RICE OR HULVA.

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in godown No. 25, by order of Mr. Jamsetjee Dossabhoy Setna, and on account and risk of Bhut Purbhashunker Sunkerjee and Shadavoo Doonger,

1,146 bags Rangoon table rice or Hulva, landed ex ship "Farragut."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS-DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder to close consignments,

100 Superior 1st class Moulmein squares, ex s. s. Colaba.
100 „ „ „ ex s. s. Herzadi.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Metal Mart, the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teak wood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., the property of W. Coen, Esq., the same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated ice pitcher, cruet and pickle frames, table spoons and forks, salver, tea, breakfast companion, and plated table, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery and handsome French-polished furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, side, card, office, dressing and washand tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room easy low and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumb waiter, tete-a-tete, teapoys, toilet stands, hat and umbrella stand, tripod stands, fourposts bedsteads, English-made mahogany almyra with mirror glass attached, screws, chest of drawers, clothes presses, dressing and cheval glasses, towel horses, Brussels and Cambay carpets, camphorwood chest of drawers, table lamps, pictures, flower-vases, table ornaments, bath and dispense room furniture, &c.

SALE OF OLEOGRAPHS.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of oleographs in gilt frames which are now on view.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the executors of the late R. D. Cairns, Esq., the effects belonging to the estate of the deceased gentleman, comprising a few articles of household furniture, table ornaments and flower vases, musical box, figures, 1 iron lathe with tools, carpenters' tools and benches, 3 cameras of sizes with lenses, photographic tent, Cambay carpets, 1 carbine in leather case, 1 collapsible canoe with oars, 1 English built dog-cart, by Kesteron, a set of English-made brass mounted single harness, &c.

By order of Memon Hajee Haroon Mahomed and on account and at the risk of Messrs. G. S. Judge and Harry Judge.

2 silver masonic card stands with glass trays.
2 Cashmere shawls.
These are on view.

On TUESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 204, Malabar Hill, near the Tank Reservoir, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first class mahogany sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a sweet toned 7 stops harmonium by Rose and Co., table ornaments and figures, a handsome open carriage by Edwin Kesterton of Longacre, a pair of well-matched fast trotting bay horses, &c., the property of Deputy Surgeon General W. J. Moore, the same comprises richly engraved vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner dessert, tea and breakfast services, best plated cruet liquor and egg-frames, tea and coffee service, curry dishes, table spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, table cutlery and handsomely carved, and French-polished furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, sofa, side and wash-hand, dressing and lady's writing and work tables, conversation and reclining couches, carving room, easy low, predieu and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, side-boards, dumbwaiters, fourseated ottoman toilet and tripod stands, chiffonier having English made solid mahogany oval table and easy chairs, blackwood, brass and iron four posts bedsteads, clothes and linen presses, chests of drawers, glass door cupboard, hat-stand, dressing and cheval glasses, wardrobes, brussels and Persian carpets, book and flower stand, a first class mahogany sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a sweet toned 7 stops harmonium by Rose and Co., 1 and 3 light argand lustres by Tucker, kerosine oil table lamps, table ornaments, figures, flower vases and pots, China and Japanese flower jars, pictures, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

One handsome English built open carriage by Edwin Kesterton, [illegible]
One pair well matched fast trotting bay horses.
Catalogues of [illegible] and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 29th and 30th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Pier Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood hotel furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized billiard table by Bennett, complete with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board and 6-light lamp by Burroughs and Watts, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by John Brinsmead, a sewing machine by Wilcox and Gibbs, an English-built open carriage nearly new, and one shigram in good repair, a splendid collection of ferns and rare plants in tubs, boxes, and teakwood barbars and stands, a quantity of photographic kit consisting of lenses by Dalmeyre, Ross, Voightlanda and others, cameras, stands, head rest, travelling baths, negatives, boxes, glasses, &c., also a thoroughbred bull terrier slut (if not previously disposed of), &c., the property of W. H. Sargent, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th September, 1880.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high-class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 : Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 : Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing For c is under the management of a thoroughly practical Engl sh Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Bay Hungarian Geldings, 4 and 5 years old, 15-1½ high, broken to saddle, single and double harness, Rs. 2,200.

A Bay English Geldting, 7 off, 15-2½ high, a powerful and showy horse, capital fencer, has been ridden as a charger, and goes well in harness. Rs. 900.

A Black Arab Horse, 7 years, 15 hands high, perfectly quiet, and very strong, goes well in saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 500.

A Chesnut pair of Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15-1 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of Bay Arabs, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Thoro-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 14-3 high, a good stepper and fast in harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Brown Waler Cob Gelding, aged, 15 hands, goes well in brougham or dog-cart. Rs. 300.

A Black Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, a fine up standing horse and good mover, goes in harness. Rs. 600.

A Bay Waler Mare, 4 years, 15-1 high, very powerful, broken to harness, well suited for a brougham. Rs. 400.

A Bay pair of Arabs, 7 and 9 years, 14-1 high, go well in harness. Rs. 600.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 3rd September 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

MR. DAVE CARSON

Has much pleasure in announcing to the

BOMBAY PUBLIC

That he has entered into arrangements with

MR. T. HUDSON

OF THE

SURPRISE PARTY

TO FORM

A GRAND COMBINATION,

IN WHICH

THE MEMBERS OF BOTH COMPANIES

Will appear Nightly,

Commencing from

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25TH.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

Lessees.....Messrs. Norville and Crofton.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS

Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs.	360
Private Box to hold 4	„	480
Orchestra Stall	„	100

BOOK TICKETS

To suit the convenience of gentleman who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 40 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 4) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS up to date, including of purchasers of Book tickets :—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor.	Capt Morland.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.	Mr. H. A. Hormarjee.
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.	Mr. J. Fouta.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.	Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.	Mr. Beaufort.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.	Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Mr. W. Maitland.	Mr. Fachiri.
	Dr. Hejel.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.	Mr. Marinitsch.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.	Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. Inverarity.	Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.	Mr. L. P. Russell.
Mr. M. Macdonald.	Mr. G. E. Noble (2.)
Mr. K. Morojee.	Col. Sexton.
Major Cowper.	Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. Phipson.	Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2).	Mr. H. W. Uloth.
Dr. Lyon.	Dr. Cody.
Mr. J. Mackay.	Mr. M.
Mr. H. Curwen.	Mr. Greenwood (2).
Mr. Bell.	Dr. Blane (2.)
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).	Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. Mondolfo.	Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Mr. Westall.	Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. A. Morrison.	Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Cormack.	Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Smyrthan.	Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Gay.	Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. Arthur.	Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. R. Weir.	Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. J. Wilson.	Mr. Forrest.

CINCHONA.

FOR SALE, an ESTATE in OOTACAMUND of 35 acres, partly planted in 1877-78-79, with TEA CINCHONA and GUMS. Price, Rs. 12,000. Seed estimated to give 15 lacs of CINCHONA CONDIMENT plants was sown this season in the nurseries and has germinated freely. Address

"CINCHONA," The Library, Ootacamund.

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST LANDED, a consignment of TREACHER and Co.'s celebrated Fine Old JAMAICA RUM.

In cases of 1 doz., Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IN the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay.

In the Matter of the Petition of GEORGE BROTHERSTON THOMSON and GEORGE LUIS D'EMDEN, Insolvents.

NOTICE is HEREBY given that the THIRD WEDNESDAY in the month of October next is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a FIRST DIVIDEND of 100 per cent on the personal Liability of the INSOLVENT, GEORGE BROTHERSTON THOMSON, and 71 per cent on the Firm's Liability.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort. Bombay, this 22nd day of September, 1880.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is HEREBY given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share for the HALF YEAR ending 30 June, 1880, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY the 4th October next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those SHAREHOLDERS whose names shall have stood on the COMPANY'S REGISTER on the 24th instant, on production of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 25th instant to 4 October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1880.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin; well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SIR ALI BABA, K. C. B.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS IN INDIA,

BY

GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY.

(ALLEN & CO., WATERLOO PLACE,

PUBLISHERS.)

Rs. 2-8

At all booksellers.

The book is brilliant enough to deserve success on its merits even with a purely English audience.

Pall Mall Gazette.

For Anglo-Indians Mr. Mackay's humour and satire possess a rare charm, and he indulges in a wealth of literary allusion, which all readers of culture should appreciate.

The Academy.

It is impossible to convey an idea of the subtle charm of this book.

The Examiner.

The satire is keen and witty, and the author has seen a long way below the surface of affairs in India.

The Scotsman.

The truly humorous character of the descriptions is found in their singular fidelity to real life.

Overland Mail.

We would strongly recommend this book to all who wish for a few hours' enjoyment of real satire.

Liverpool and Southport Daily News.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET.
St. Julien Medoc,
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET.
Bordeaux,
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET.
Petit Medoc,
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 12.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET.
Medoc,
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET.
Chateau Lagrange,
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET.
Chateau La Rose,
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET.
Chateau Margaux,
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.....Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. ..... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well-known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

fully maintains the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.

THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.

See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.

Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	...	...	Rs. 25 0 0
In Hunting cases	...	...	„ 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	...	„ 35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch : CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case.

The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of Choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, personally selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"CAVITE BRANDS"
Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
AND
BURMAHS
TOBACCOS.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department. Mr. Neuberg's late visit to Virginia, New York, and Baltimore, the most celebrated Tobacco marts in the World, having resulted in a selection of the choicest brands known.

THE LARGEST, FRESHEST, AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN ALL INDIA.

CIGARETTE FACTORY.

Fourteen BRANDS to select from. Mild, Medium, and Full flavored.

MANUFACTURED DAILY.

General Price List on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

GAIETY THEATRE, FORT.

Lessee and Manager.....T. P. HUDSON.
THE TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
OF
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY.

NOTICE.

The distinguished characteristics of this novel entertainment are Originality,

VERSATILITY,
REFINEMENT,

And a happy combination of HUMOUR AND PATHOS. And ITS COMBINED AND INCREASING SUCCESS incontestably proves that a good performance IS THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT. Admission, Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform, half price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30, performance commence at 9.

H. SANTLY, Agent.

KAPS Iron GRAND PIANO will be used at these entertainments. A stock can be seen at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of cargo per S. S. "Palm" are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LONDON, and are requested to present their Bills of Lading and take delivery of their GOODS without delay.

MELVILLE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1880.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE CLAN LAMONT, S. S., 2,100 tons, will sail hence for LONDON via KURRACHEE on or about 4th proximo. She carries a Stewardess.

PASSAGE MONEY ..... Rs. 475

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1880.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is HEREBY given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees FIFTEEN per SHARE will be payable on and after MONDAY the 27th September, 1880, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hummum Street, to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names STOOD on the REGISTER on the 22nd September, 1880, on production of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By order of the Directors,

ARTHUR HUSON, Chief Agent.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1880.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that in COMPLIANCE with Clause 50 of the articles of Association of the Company, the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sec't. Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY, the 1st October, at 3-30 P. m., to receive the Directors Report since the Registration of the Company on the 1st July, 1880 ; and to elect directors in the place of the present directors, who retire by Clause 87 of the Company's articles, but who are eligible for re-election under clause 93.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and nat

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23, 1880.

REUTER'S London telegram of yesterday still quotes Consols at 98, French Rentes at 119, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80¼ for Fours, and 87½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged; Linseed unaltered; Rapeseed firm with an advance of 6d. per quarter in Brown Calcutta; Poppyseed 3d. to 6d. lower; Wheat the same with the exception of No. 2 Club to arrive *via* Canal, which is quoted 6d. per quarter higher.

A decline of 10s. per ton is quoted in Copper and 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter, but Yellow Metal is unaltered.

Piece Goods in Manchester remain quiet but steady, and according to private advices there is not much doing, but manufacturers are still pretty well engaged, and are not pressing sellers.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull, the sales being only 6,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Although Surats continue unaltered in price, Americans are 1-16d. lower on the spot and 3-32d. for delivery, the quotation for this month being 6 15-16d. and for December delivery 6 11-32d. This looks as if any attempt to establish a "corner" for this month's deliveries had been abandoned, and if so, the probabilities are in favour of a material fall in prices, taking place as supplies of American increase. With such crops as there now are in prospect, we should be inclined to consider 6d. for Mid. Uplands and 5d. for Good Dhollera, by no means an unlikely level to touch during the season.

From New York ready Mid. Uplands come 1-16 lower at 11 13-16 cents, but December shipment has advanced from 10·85 to 10·91 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1880	1879	1878
Wednesday's Receipts.....	20,000	21,000	13,000
Five days' do	87,000	88,000	61,400
Total since 1st Sept.	270,000	207,000	207,800

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday Rs. 26,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and Rs. 3,10,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 8d., tenders at that rate receiving 7 per cent. of the amounts applied for. This shows a decline of 1-16d. on last week's biddings, and is about 1-32d. worse than seemed to be generally anticipated here yesterday. The amount offered next week will again be 30 lakhs, and it seems evident that no change will be made so long as 1s. 8d. per rupee is obtainable.

Bar Silver is still quoted by Reuter at 51 15-16d. per oz., but private advices continue report purchases impracticable at 52d., and as this is confirmed by our own correspondent's quotation of 52¼d. we are inclined to think Reuter's figure erroneous. The shipments of Silver by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton are only £40,000, but there is in addition £30,000 in Gold. The amounts afloat now are £180,000 for Bombay and £50,000 for Calcutta in Silver, and £150,000 in Gold for Bombay.

EXCHANGE.—The average obtained for Council drafts being slightly under what was anticipated, the market to-day has shown an easier feeling with a decline of 1-32d. per rupee. Transactions have been limited both ready and forward, and there seems no very decided tendency in rates either way. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 1-32d. per Rupee
Do. telegraphic	1s. 8d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d. "
Credits, 4 " "	1s. 8 9-32d. "
Documents 3 " "	1s. 8 5-16d. "
Francs 2 " "	2·41 "

On Calcutta rates are unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm if anything, a shade firmer, but not quotably higher. We still call Fours, Rs. 96 7-16; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 104 9-16 to ¾. For small amounts 1-16 to ⅛ higher may be quoted.

SHARES are quiet with only a moderate enquiry. Banks are unaltered, Bank of Bombay being still quoted at Rs. 700. Land and Press Companies are all unchanged. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are steady, but no higher.

COTTON.—The only business reported in ready Cotton is about 200 bales F. G. F. Fairpore at Rs. 204 per candy, but notwithstanding the quiet accounts from home, sellers show no willingness to accept lower prices. Of New Crop for future delivery there are willing sellers of all kinds except Broach, but in the absence of real buyers prices are nominal.

SEEDS.—Linseed on the spot continues steady at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14. Dealers are willing to contract for New Crop, April-May delivery, at Rs. 6-8 per cwt., but this is a long way above buyers' views. Rapeseed is unaltered.

Of WHEAT there are still several buyers at about Rs. 31 per candy for Soft White, but stocks are now about exhausted and arrivals are small.

FREIGHTS are practically unchanged, for Liverpool 22s. 6d. being asked for Wheat by the Wistow Hall, while shippers decline to pay over 20s. By the Rubbattino line business has been done for forward shipment at 37s. 6d. for Seed and 40s. for Cotton, payable here at 2s. ex.

PIECE GOODS are still improving in request and in the bazaar a fair business would be practicable at previous prices, but dealers are asking an advance of ¼ to 1 anna per piece. To arrive there are no buyers as yet.

COALS are steady with a moderate enquiry, but few sellers, unless at rates considerably above buyers' views.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chilka, 1,497 tons, Captain D Campbell, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Cochin and Nagapattam, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Assyria, 959 tons, Captain de Smith, sailed yesterday for Aden and Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and 19 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer India, 1,502 tons, Captain G. Reid, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Jeddah, with a general cargo and one first class and 140 deck pilgrims.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ethiopia, 1,311 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 29 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Coconada, 587 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Lieut Colonel F. P. Forteath, and 350 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
23	Palm (s)	Bulk	London, Aug 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	India (s)	Reid	Liverpool.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	Kurrachee.
	Assyria (s)	Smith	Zanzibar.
	Ethiopia (s)	Sharp	Coast and Calcutta.
	Chilka (s)	Campbell	Rangoon.
	Sierra Estrella	Murdock	Chittagong.
	Royal Sovereign.	Ritch	Calcutta.
	Asie Mineure	Coullanden ..	Chittangong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Geelong, for Aden and Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.			
19	Royal Edward	Wood	Liverpool, June 11.
	British Statesman..	Aspinall	Liverpool, June 12.
	Royal Alice	Holme	Liverpool, May 31.

DEPARTURES.

Sept 19—Steamers Meinam, Commilla and Asia, Ships North and Star of Italy, Barque Joinville.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
21	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per B I S N Co's s s El Dorado, for London, on the 21st Sept.—Rev and Mrs Watson, Mrs Barton, Mrs Ross and child, Mrs Johnson, Mr and Mrs Farr and 3 children, Captain and Mrs C Eastall, Mrs Owen, Mrs A J James and 2 children, Capt Higgins, Messrs Shaw, Fulton, F J Kelly, J Williams, J R Logan, T E West, S J Way, Lancaster, P Landfield, W Horsey, and J Hine.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—13 casks earthernware, D Gostling.

FROM LONDON.

Italia s—23 cases tobacco, Ewart Latham and Co.
Indus s—49 cases tobacco, Killick, Nixon and Co; 5 casks glassware, B Fernandes and Co.
Verona s—2 cases lamps, Soomar Bhima; 100 candles, Hassum Ahmed.
Singapore s—5 packages wall papers and 1 case brushes, Tyebally Moolla Taikhan.

FROM GENOA.

Italia s—25 drums soft soap, Hajee Esmail Jetha and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Charter Oak—500 cases turpentine, Joseph Soares; 350 barrels raisin, Currimbhoy Moosaice.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—225 cwts myrabollams, Visram Toolseedass.
Wistow Hall s—70 bales wool, Heerjee Hunsraj; 4,000 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,650 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Verona s—8 cases woollen handkerchief, s Javermull Dulsookrai.
Clan Lamont s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 42 cwts blackwood, Motee Damoder.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzier and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Verona s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton Peel, Cassela and Co; 13 cases garnets, Charles Zerrnner.

FOR TRIESTE.

Verona s—10 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Italia s—2,400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Singapore s—15 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Verona s—39½ cwts coffee, Mahamed Saduck Nemajee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi s—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—300 cwts onions, Husson Rabanee; 10 cases sharkfins, Mithia Munjee; 25 cwts copiate, Abdool Cadar Esmailee; 5 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee; 15 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 100 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 17 chests opium, Tata and Co; 3 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla; 123 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 4 bundles E. teeth, Allana Munjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—251 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 22½ chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlal; 146 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 45 chests opium, M S Gubbay and Co; 171 chests opium, Tata and Co; 7 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 64 chests opium, Tarachund Sectaram; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 8 chests opium, Sunruthroy Khetseedass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am.2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·816
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·9
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	·941
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind	SSE, SW, SSW, SSE, S, WNW, WSW, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	265
Fall of Rain	1·00
Total fall during month	21·84
" " year	65·80
Additional fall of rain 6p to 10 a.m. of 23rd Sept.	0·12

From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 24.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

419—Chaik and W—Purmanandass Jeevandass vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn C and L.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

56-78—C Tyabjee—Khudiza alias Doolum Begum vs Salina and others—Prescot and W—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

216-80—Shapurjee and T—Oomaiee Lingoo vs. Rukhmabai and others—Tobin and R—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Saunders, Lieut, R H A, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Shewan, Surg. on duty, to Allahabad.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Forteath, Lieut Col. 18th Bombay N I, on duty to Kurrachee.
Munay, Lieut, 1st Regt N I, on duty, to Secundrabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn B H Williams, Madras Medl Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain C H M Kensington, R E, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Surgn D A Gomes, Bombay Medl Estabt, are placed at the disposal of Govt for temporary employment in the Civil Dept.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut B L P Reilly, Bombay S C.

The services of Lieut A Vint, 2-17th Foot, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Comsy Genl for employment in the Const Dept, vice Lieut Hardisty. Lieut Vint joined the Mhow Executive on the 8th Sept 1880.

Lieut R F M Johnstone, 2-16th Foot, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay S C.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Major Edward Gordon Jenkins, 20th Sept 1880.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Sind District Order, dated 30th Aug 1880, directing Captain L F Heath, Staff Corps (Offg Wing Comdr 3rd N L I), to perform the duties of Depy Asst Adjt Genl as a temporary measure, in addition to his own, vice Captain Elliott, relieved.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

1st Infantry Brigade, 2nd Division (Kandahar Field Force) Order, dated 18th Aug 1880 appointing Captain B G Humfrey, 3-1st (Adjt 10th N D, to officiate as Bgde Major, vice Captain Cooke-Collis, officiating as Asst Adjt Genl to the 2nd Division.

2nd Division (Kandahar Field Force) Order, dated 29th Aug 1880, appointing Captain H L Dundas, 2-15th Foot, to officiate as Brigade Major to the 2nd Infy Bgde, with effect from the 23rd idem, vice Major H J Stock, reported sick.

Major T M Ward, S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Lieut Henry Hay, 16th Sept 1880.

The services of Surgn J MacGregor are placed at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major M H Nicholson, General List, Wing Comdr, 27th Regt N I (Bgde Major 2nd Bgde 3rd Divn N A F F.)

Captain W H Middleton, of the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps, is granted leave to England for six months on medical certificate.

The service of Major C E Fisher, S C, are placed at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice Bayley, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, having resumed charge of his office on the 31st ultimo, the unexpired portion, viz., from the 1st to the 5th inst, of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification No 2948, dated the 26th April last, is cancelled.

Mr M Kennedy is appointed Temporary Asst Supt of Police on special duty in the Kaladgi Dist, with effect from the 20th June 1880.

Rao Saheb Hari Sakharam, Actg Mamlatdar of Nandurbar in the Dist of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second Class in the Khandesh Dist.

Mr W Foxton, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee, has been allowed an extension of furlough for nine months.

Mr R H Vincent, Depy Comsr of Police, of Bombay, has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months.

Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lallubhai Thakur received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat on the 10th inst.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

As a temporary measure, Major W M Ducat, RE, Ex Engr, Poona and Kirkee, is appointed to assume charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Poona Dists and Sholapur, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure of Major A R Seton, RE, on leave.

Messrs D George, Asst Engr, Second Grade, and Ganesh Krishna Apte, Asst Engr, Third Grade, have passed satisfactorily the Departmental Examination.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, Northern Division.

Mr A Dalzell, Asst Supt, Ratnagiri Survey, availed himself from the 9th inst, in the afternoon of the privilege leave of absence for three months.,

ORDER OF MERIT.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned men of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:

No. 998, Duffadar Ghoolam Jelani—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkao Shana, on the 5th July 1880, in singly engaging and killing two of the enemy, armed with swords and rifles, himself receiving a severe wound in the encounter.

No. 1472, Duffadar Chait Sing—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkao Shana, on the 1st July 1887, on which occasion he killed three of the enemy, one of them being a deserter.

No. 1422, Lance-Duffadar Mowaz Khan—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khan, on the 19th April 1880, on which occasion, observing that two Ghazis, armed with guns and talwars, had taken post in a nullah, he dismounted and, holding his horse with one hand, engaged both of them, killing one in a hand-to-hand fight.

No. 1255, Sowar Bootah Sing—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Arzu, on the 23rd April 1880, in singly engaging and cutting down in a hand, to-hand fight two of the enemy.

No. 1588, Sowar Jowahir Sing—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Ahmad Khel, on the 19th April 1880, on which occasion he dismounted and attacked two of the enemy who had taken post in a nullah, killing one in a hand-to-hand encounter.

No. 1807, Sowar Fazal Khan—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Patkao Shana, on the 1st July 1880, on which occasion he attacked and killed in succession three of the enemy, himself receiving two wounds in the encounter with the third.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,

OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,

20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAIRD—September 22nd, at the Masagon Powder Works, the wife of J. P. Baird, Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MCCALLUM—September 19th, at Shamrock, Ootacamund, the wife of Outram Kellie McCallum, of a daughter.

PENNINGTON—September 18th, the wife of J B Pennington, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1880.

AFTER four days' energetic exertions on the part of judge, jury, barristers, and solicitors, the Portuguese Defamation case has come to an end. Neither prosecutors nor defendants can congratulate themselves much on the result. They have paid a good deal of money to their legal representatives, and as is too often the case, have got no solid return for their outlay. The defendants have been acquitted, but the majority of the jury which acquitted them is so narrow that it is evident that a very slight alteration in its constitution would have turned the verdict against them. Indeed, as it was they were only really acquitted on two out of the eight counts in the indictment by a sufficient majority; while on the remaining six counts, as there was only a majority of five against four in their favour, they were discharged merely by the discretion of the judge, who, after vainly endeavouring to starve the jury into greater unanimity, wisely determined to end the case by dismissing the defendants. Their narrow escape will justly be regarded as a proof that they indulged very freely in exaggeration of facts in the memorial despatched to the King of Portugal. The prosecutor on his side having failed to obtain a condemnation may be presumed to have given considerable excuse for the memorial composed against him, or the strong expressions used in that document would certainly have warranted a verdict for defamation.

If, however, the principals in this case have gained nothing but a certain amount of notoriety by the proceedings, the general public, or such of them as have taken sufficient interest in the matter to follow the meanderings of the case, have derived a considerable amount of information about the Portuguese community. We have formerly been in the habit of identifying that community too exclusively with our cooks and butlers. It seems on enquiry that there are Portuguese and Portuguese, or to speak more correctly Goanese and Portuguese. The cooks and butlers belong to the non-Goanese portion of the community, and are distinguished from the Goanese by having specially applied to them the generic term Portuguese. Their characteristics seem to be inability to speak Portuguese or the Goanese dialect of that tongue and exclusion from the pale of Portuguese citizenship. The Goanese, on the other hand, are much superior. They are really Portuguese citizens and look down with contempt on their poor relations, who have lost their citizenship and their ancestral language, and condescend to pass their lives in the humble capacity of domestic servants. They themselves engage in more dignified occupations as shopkeepers and clerks, and some of them make good carriages, while a few are doctors, which position seems to ratify those who have attained it as leaders of the community. At any rate, of the three defendants who were put upon the committee to draw up the memorial representing the general opinion of the community two were doctors, and the gentleman who presided at the first meeting on the subject of the memorial was a doctor. As this memorial really seems to have expressed the almost unanimous opinion of the Portuguese community we may assume that the committee appointed to draw it up were really influential members of that community, and that there were none of superior position in the community unless, indeed, we may include the object of the memorial's attack in the community. The memorial describes Mr. de Quadros as a British subject by naturalization, anti-Lusitanian in sentiment, and as having always been one of those hostile to the Goanese. So that it would seem that the Portuguese community has three scales; lowest of all the class of cooks and butlers looked down upon by the Goanese, above them the Goanese looked down upon by their Consul, and themselves looking down upon the Bombay Portuguese, while above all in a class by himself stands the Consul of his faithful Majesty the King of Portugal. Of course Mr. de Quadros did not himself expressly confess that he held this high opinion of himself, but it is really only natural that he should hold it. He is a Hidalgo, and is decorated by two Portuguese orders. He never denied that in conversation he had once, when asked to take part in arrangement for the reception of the Goanese Govern ment said, "Why do these people trouble me. ? I do not appreciate the honour of being a Goanese." If this were a joke, it was taken seriously by the discontented Goanese to whom it was repeated, and was the ground on which the speaker was denounced in the memorial as "anti-Lusitanian." Such being Mr. de Quadros' position and sentiments with regard to the Portuguese community, it is hardly to be wondered at that when he was appointed Consul in March, 1879, he immediately proceeded to carry things with a high hand and rule his people with a rod of iron. Up to that time Portugal had been represented by no higher official than a vice-consul. Mr. de Quadros signalised his accession to office and the change from a vice-Consulship to a Consulship by various innovations, which caused universal discontent among the community whose interests were committed to his charge. They chiefly consisted in enforcing certain consular fees which had fallen into abeyance, and perhaps in insisting upon certain fees which were not warranted by the Consular code. He proclaimed that no other Portuguese official except himself should attest wills or other documents throughout the Bombay Presidency. This enactment of his was particularly directed against the priests, who had been making a practice of attesting wills, and by so doing performed very valuable services to poor men who would have found it a great hardship to have to go from Poona or distant parts of this island to have their wills attested at the Consular office. In many cases dying men would have been entirely debarred from making a will at all. The Consul also proclaimed that bills of health were to be taken by ships leaving Bombay, and that passengers were to provide themselves with passports for a fee of six rupees when they went to Goa or elsewhere, which passports he actually enforced from travellers to Mozambique. The Portuguese and Goanese in Bombay are, as a rule, the reverse of wealthy; and a storm of indignation rose when they heard that they were to buy passports whenever they went home to see their families and to pay nearly four rupees for the Consul's seal whenever they made a will or even wanted a life certificate for the purpose of getting payment of small sums of money from Goa. As a matter of fact, the scale of charges seems very excessive, and though it may suit the purses of the inhabitants of wealthier Portuguese colonies in other parts of the world it, is quite beyond the means of the average Goanese clerk or shop-keeper. So that in former years these fees had either never been charged or fallen into disuse. When it was heard that they were to be reinstituted every member of the community felt much aggrieved. Mr. de Quadros has stated in his trial that the Consular code forbids him to take fees from the very poor, and that he never intended to do so. He also has shown that he recognised that the passport fees of six rupees were far too high and that he had expressly recommended that they should be reduced to one rupee. But of all this the community knew nothing, so that they were inclined to look upon the innovations as merely measures intended to enrich the Consul at the expense of the poor. Their indignation was heightened when they read in the Goa *Official Gazette* that quarantine had been instituted at that port in consequence of a telegram from the Consul announcing two deaths from cholera at Bombay. They knew well enough that Bombay was no more suffering from an epidemic of cholera at that time than at any time during the preceding twelve—month, and they naturally enough attributed the vexatious and unnecessary quarantine to the Consul, particularly as he was unpopular on other grounds. In justice to Mr. de Quadros it must be allowed that he has demonstrated quite clearly that he was strictly following the instructions of the Goa Government when he sent his telegraphic announcement of the two deaths from cholera in Bombay, and that the Goa Government was entirely responsible for the unnecessary quarantine. But it was not unnatural that the Consul, whose telegraphic announcement was given as the reason for the quarantine in the Goa *Official Gazette*, should be considered the real instigator of the measure. So the Portuguese community, partly with reason and partly with insufficient reason, were dissatisfied with the Consul and a sembling together called upon their leaders to express their dissatisfaction in a memorial to be forwarded to the King of Portugal. The three defendants in the case were chosen as fit persons to draw up the memorial, and they seem to have done little more than translate into their best Portuguese the indignation of their followers. They seem to have made a few inquiries into the truth of the facts on which the accusations were based. They would have been wise if they had enquired into the points in question more closely, and if they had done so would have avoided committing certain errors in matter of fact or inference from the facts. But still, though they used rather strong language and were somewhat rash in the conclusions they drew, they seem undoubtedly to have acted in good faith, at any rate in the sense which is attached to that expression in ordinary language. It is proable that they were acting for the public good and believed that the statements made were true, and there is not the least evidence to show that they were actuated by personal ill-will. As a legal term, good faith bears a somewhat different meaning. As the judge explained, good faith in its legal sense includes not merely belief in the truth of assertions made, but also due care in investigating facts upon which defamatory accusations are based. At the same time he instructed the jury that good faith in its legal sense was to be presumed in the absence of proof to the contrary. Thus the issue laid before the jury was a very narrow one. Had proof been given by the prosecution that there had been want of due care in enquiring into the real truth about Mr. de Quadros' actions? This seems to have been rather a difficult question for the jury to decide, if we may judge from the number of dissentients from the verdict delivered, which disagreement would have necessitated a new trial before a new jury, had not the judge, as we have mentioned above, in accordance with section 100 of the High Court Criminal Procedure Act, decided that the case should not be retried. It is ordained that such a decision on the judge's part shall operate as an acquittal. So the defendants have indeed escaped condemnation; but their acquittal is of such a dubious nature that it will be a sufficient warning to them and to any others, who might have been tempted to follow their example, that it is advisable to be very careful before framing and publishing attacks upon the characters of others.

FOOLISH advocacy will spoil any cause, and it is therefore to be regretted in the interests of the Bombay Yacht Club that its application for a slice of an unused roadway near the Apollo Bunder should have been made the pretext for such a tirade as that which appeared yesterday in the columns of a contemporary. We are ourselves strongly in favour of the claims of the Yacht Club to due consideration in respect to the proposed site for the projected club house. We did not sympathise with the objections raised by Mr. Kittredge and others to the proposed lease for the term of fifty years of the site asked for, and we were very glad that the objections were passed over by the majority of the Port Trust. But we never impugned the good faith or disinterestedness of the objectors. This is precisely what a contemporary has thought fit to do in regard to the action of Mr. Kittredge and others. It may be necessary to explain that when the site originally asked for was granted by the Port Trust, it became evident to the committee of the club that it would be a great advantage to have an exclusive right of way over that portion of the roadway which passed in front of the site in question, and which, as a matter of fact, was useless, or all but useless, except as a means of access to whatever building might be erected on the site, for this particular bit of roadway is a *cul de sac*, and leads nowhere. It has been made within the last few months by the Port Trust and is still their property, having never been made over to the Municipality. It is therefore a matter for discussion—and for fair difference of opinion—whether it would be right to make over the end of the road to the club, or reserve it according to the original intention for the use of the general public. There could be no question that the latter would be the proper course if the general public were likely to make any great use of this particular bit of road. But they do not use it now, and when the club house is built they will not be likely to use it except for the purpose of staring in at the club windows. Mr. Kittredge, and with him certain native members of the Port Trust, take, however, a different view on this point. It is, of course, open to any one to say that that view is mistaken, and that it is to the interest of the Port Trust itself to get some sort of revenue not only from the club house site, but from the bit of road in front of it. But our contemporary does not confine itself to this legitimate ground. Its remarks are conceived in the very worst spirit. Mr Kittredge is personally assailed with low abuse, and imputations of sordid motives are libellously and most falsely levelled at him. It says "His (Mr. Kittredge's) motives are notorious. He is interested to some small extent in the Byculla Club; and without any substantial basis for his fears he is afraid that the Yacht Club may prove a dangerous rival. He is, therefore, anxious at all hazards to prevent the success of the Yacht Club; and with this selfish object in view he has not hesitated to work upon native prejudices." Every one of these statements is untrue. Mr. Kittredge is not, we are informed, interested "to some small extent," or to any extent whatever, in the Byculla Club. He is not anxious at all hazards to prevent the success of the Yacht Club for selfish or otherwise, and he has not worked upon native prejudices. The notion that the Yacht Club may prove a formidable rival to the Byculla Club is a figment of the imagination. The latter club did at one time contemplate a removal, not indeed, to the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, but to the neighbourhood of the Cooperage, where the Government granted it a site for a new building. But this project has been given up. And as the Yacht Club-house will have no residential chambers and will be merely an evening lounge for yachtsmen and their friends, the idea of any serious rivalry with either of the existing clubs is preposterous. In no way has Mr. Kittredge laboured to effect a combination of the native members of the Port Trust "to prevent the English residents of Bombay from following the good old English sport of yachting." Such mischievous trash ought not to find publicity in any self-respecting paper. The opposition which has been made to the expropriation of part of a road intended for public purposes may surely be made upon public grounds, and it really suggests a doubt as to whether the concession can be easily defended upon like grounds when we find a laboured advocacy of the step made up wholly of a tissue of misrepresentations and personalities. The execrable taste in which Mr Kittredge is taunted with being an American, is of a piece with the vulgar assumption that because he obtained what is technically called a "concession" for the tramway, he ought not to disapprove of a concession of any kind to the Yacht Club. The tramway "concession" was given after tenders had been advertised for in India, in England, and in the United States. The tribution and made a modest and neat speech. Sir offer of certain American capitalists was accepted simply because it was the most favourable, and insured the city the largest revenue from the use of its roads. There was no grace or favour in the matter whatever. Bombay capitalists, who were asked to invest in the undertaking, declined; because tramways had proved dismal failures in Madras and Calcutta. In Madras, rails which were laid at a cost of £40,000, were sold afterwards for some Rs. 5,000. It cannot be said, therefore, that Mr. Kittredge or his friends in bidding higher than any one else for the right to risk their capital in Bombay tramways were doing us a wrong. It is certain that at the time, the terms of the contract which they acquired that right were not regarded as "so ridiculously easy as scarcely to bear inspection." The unscrupulous assertion that they were so would not have been hazarded if it were remembered that the circumstances under which the contract was entered into with the Municipality after open competition are on record. So much for these libels. It is to be hoped that the request of the Yacht Club will not be prejudiced by the wholly unwarrantable nature of the attack which has been levelled against those who on perfectly legitimate, though in our view insufficient, grounds, are opposed to the concession.

THE *Résumé of Horse and Mule Breeding operations in India*, just issued by the Supreme Government, commands special interest just now when the disadvantages experienced in the late Afghan war from want of transport is fresh in our minds. It is well established, we believe, that experience has proved the mule to be far and away the most useful animal for this purpose, and it is with satisfaction, therefore, that we learn from this report that "as the breeding of mules requires little capital and is found remunerative, it may be expected that wherever the industry may be fairly started and fostered in suitable districts success will result;" and we are told that mule breeding is fast spreading in the Punjaub. At the annual Rawul Pindee fair in 1879 as high a price as Rs. 380 was obtained for a mule, and in this year Rs. 500 was obtained. Apparently worthless dams will give good mules. The matter is certainly one which claims the best attention of Government with regard to horse breeding. We see that of the 309 Government stallions in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana and the Punjaub, 200 are English thorough-bred and half-bred; while in the Bombay Presidency, of 56 stallions, 45 are Arab. We have no doubt that the greatest care and consideration is given to the selection of stallions to improve the breed of horses in this country, but it seems to us that the principle of the Bombay Veterinary Department is a sounder one than that of the Supreme Government. The difference between an English thorough-bred and a native mare is so great that a good result would hardly follow from such a union. The action of the Bombay Government in improving their breeds at first with Arabs seems much more likely to produce good results. In time the English thorough-bred would be a useful addition, but for some years certainly it would seem as if the Arab horse would be the one best calculated to improve the India stock. The papers now issued show that Rs. 16,500 were spent in prizes in the past years, and none of the revenue of India was spent to better purpose.

THE death of Colonel Ponsonby Cox will be heard with regret by all who knew him. He had but recently arrived in Bombay; but already his sterling qualities had become known. He died, we understand, of tetanus resulting from an operation performed a month ago for the removal of a malignant tumour in the neck. He was buried last evening at Poona. Having been Chairman of the Port Trust, Messrs. Kittredge and Matthew went from Bombay by the afternoon train, as a deputation from that body, to be present on the sad occasion. Colonel Cox belonged to the Royal Engineers, and was an officer of thirty-two years standing. He was for some years employed under the English Local Government Board, and his great administrative ability was fully acknowledged.

THE POONA SEASON.

THE past week has been the Poona week, that is to say, the week when the gaieties of the Poona season reach their zenith. On Monday began the cricket match between Sattara and Poona. Sattara won the toss and elected to go in first. Before the hour for lunch had arrived their innings was finished for the modest score of 68, Mr. Mactier contributing 19 and Mr. Whiting 14. Poona followed after lunch and scored 113. The double figures were made by Bedford (40), Redley (49), and Peacock (11.) The second innings of Sattara then began, and the little station had scored 21 without losing a wicket, when time was called. The match was resumed on Wednesday. Stewart made a stand, but the other wickets fell like corn before the sickle, and Sattara in her second innings only put together 50. The few runs requisite for victory were quickly made by Poona, who won the match by ten wickets. In the pigeon match Poona also proved victorious. The shooting on both sides was poor, but this may be accounted for by the fact that for some days previous the consumption of salmon had been great in the station. Sattara tried in vain to defeat those veteran lawn tennis players, Messrs.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NAINI-TAL LANDSHIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 23.

The landship at Naini-Tal was caused by the heavy rains for three days previously. A slight slip occurred on the morning of Saturday last, and the Commissioner, Captain Balderston, three officers and a fatigue party of soldiers, assembled to clear away the earth. Between one and two o'clock on Saturday afternoon a great landship took place. The hill at the back of the Victoria Hotel gave way and destroyed the hotel buildings, Mr. Bell's shop, and the Assembly rooms, killing forty Europeans and many natives. The greater number of soldiers had left for dinner, and consequently escaped. Details are very incomplete.

SUSPENSION OF MAJOR CURRIE AND COLONEL MALCOLMSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 23.

The suspension of Major Currie and Colonel Malcolmson, commanding 3rd Bombay Cavalry, and 3rd Sind Horse, respectively, points to a thorough investigation of the circumstances of the Maiwand retreat being made, and it is hoped that the inquiry will be likewise directed to explain why the information given to General Burrows was so utterly untruthful.

Latest reports from Maiwand are that it is estimated 400 bodies have been buried by the villagers in and near the field of battle. A cairn has been erected with a cross marking where Major Blackwood, of the Royal Horse Artillery, is supposed to have fallen. There were no marks of mutilation upon the bodies found.

GENERAL PRIMROSE'S REPORT RECEIVED BY GOVERNMENT.

The Government of India has only received General Primrose's long expected despatch on the battle of Maiwand within the last few days; it will be given to the world, without a moment's avoidable delay, in next Saturday's *Gazette of India*.

ARRIVAL OF THE [illegible] AT JHELUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JHELUM, SEPT. 23.

The 59th Regiment marched in this morning, Colonel Lacy commanding, Surgeon Major Watling in medical charge. The headquarters leave for Umballa to-morrow; also half a battalion for Jullunder. The regiment has marched from Kabul since the 11th of August, with only nine halts. Health excellent.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

There was beautiful weather again to-day, but the attendance was not so large as on the previous day.

THE GALLOWAY HANDICAP was won very easily.

Messrs. C. N. C.'s Behram	1
Major Crosbie's Orator	2
Mr. Sedley's Swagger	3

Distance 1½ mile. Time, 3 minutes 6 seconds.

THE BEATEN HANDICAP was also won easily.

Mr. Aga Moochool Shaw's Reserved	1
Mr. Aga Khan's Secundar	2
Mr. Whitehead's Mahaboob	3

Distance 1½ mile. Time, 2 minutes 29 seconds.

THE WINNER'S HANDICAP was won by a length, Mooltan making a bad third.

Mr. Herbert's Exchange	1
Mr. Abdool Rahman's Fareed	2
Mr. Maitland's Mooltan	3

Distance two miles. Time, 3 min. 57 secs.

THE PONY HANDICAP was won very easily.

Mr. Whitehead's Sattara	1
Major Crosbie's Little Ruby	2
Capt. Vernon's Little Ben	3

Distance ¾ mile. Time, 1 min. 29 secs.

THE ARAB HANDICAP was won very easily.

Messrs. C. N. C's Behram	1
Aga Khan's Secundar	2
Mr. Abdool Rahman's Ringlet	3

Distance ¾ mile. Time, 1 min. 27 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

HALF-TIME IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The master weavers of Lancashire have resolved to run their mills half-time with a view to support the Accrington masters, who are threatened with a strike.

THE SUCCESSOR TO SIR FREDERICK HAINES.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Sir Neville Chamberlain has been offered the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in succession to General Sir Frederick Haines.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, SEPT. 22.

A new French Ministry has been formed under the presidency of M. Jules Ferry, and the following appointments have been made:—

M. Barthelemy Hilaire to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Clovet to be Minister of Marine and the Colonies.

M. Carnot to be Minister of Public Works.

The other Ministerial occupants remain unchanged.

THE OUTBREAK IN BASUTOLAND.

CAPE TOWN, SEPT. 22.

Six hundred Volunteers are embarking here for Basutoland.

THE MONTENEGRIN DIFFICULTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 22.

Contradiction is given to the statement that 8,000 Albanians have occupied Dulcigno.

Two Turkish infantry battalions hold the main body of the town between the Albanian and Montenegrin camps.

Admiral Seymour has gone to Cattaro, there to await the reply of Pasha Riza.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, SEPT. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	51 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
Departure.—Helena.	

We hear that the Government have requested to be furnished with a copy of Mr. Justice Marriott's judgment, and that Mr. Nana Morojee's explanation will be considered in connection with it.

A NOTIFICATION is published to the effect that the railway now under construction in Kathiawar should be designated the "Bhavnagar-Gondal" railway.

CAPTAIN FOOTE and Captain Muir, Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, are expected back at Simla very shortly.

IT is said there will be some investiture ceremonies,—connected with the recent gift of Grand Crosses,—at the Lahore Durbar.

THE season reports for the presidency of Bombay, for the week ending the 15th instant, state that rain has been general throughout the presidency; the river is rising and prospects are good in Sind, whilst prospects are also much improved in Deccan, Konkan, and Southern Maratha Country and excellent in Gujarat.

WE are pleased to see a notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* to the effect that Mr. Robert Patrick Ryan is appointed to act as fourth assistant-political agent in Kathiawar until further orders. Mr. Robert Ryan is a young gentleman of considerable promise, and will no doubt follow worthily in the footsteps of his father, who in the course of a long career has rendered valuable service to the State.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council considering that in consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of the villages of Shenwad and Padli in the Igatpuri taluka of the Nassick district in either directly or indirectly aiding grain robberies from trains, has directed the employment in these villages of an additional police force of four constables for one year, the cost to be defrayed by a local rate charged on the villages.

THE young Rajah of Rutlam, who is proceeding to Drangdra in Kathiawar, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning. On his arrival a salute of thirteen guns was fired, and he was met by a guard of honour, consisting of 50 rank and file, with band and regimental colors, under the command of a native officer, at Byculla Railway Station at 10 a. m. A deputation consisting of the Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, and the Oriental Translator received the Rajah on his arrival. His Highness, we believe, intends to stay in Bombay for a day or two. Last evening His Highness visited the *Bombay Gazette* office and viewed the process of composing and printing by the electric light with much interest

WRITING with reference to the Naini Tal calamity, the *Pioneer* states that Surgeon-Major Hannah had but just gone to Naini Tal, on short leave from Allahabad, where he had been attached to B-4 Royal Artillery; he had well earned a holiday by his devoted and unceasing labour during the recent cholera epidemic. Captain Goodridge, 35th Native Infantry, had also gone up to Naini Tal lately. Of the civilians who are reported killed, Mr. George Henry Carden Noad of the Police was well known in the N. W. Provinces, having worked for some years past as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General. Mr. Leonard Taylor, of the Civil Service, Officiating Assistant Commissioner at Naini Tal, came out to India in 1875.

THE heavy rain which brought about the landslip at Naini Tal appears to have extended over a wide tract of country. On Thursday last, and by Friday afternoon the rain at Mussoorie and Dehra amounted to 10½ and 4 inches respectively. On Thursday night and Friday the rain poured unceasingly over the districts of Shaharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Delhi, and the north of Muthra; the total scored on Friday being almost unprecedented. At Jansath the rain measured on Friday was 16 inches, at Muzaffarnagar it was 13, and in the Saharanpur district it varied from 7 to 12 inches. Later reports from Meerut indicate that between Thursday and Saturday mornings 12 inches fell at that station. Eight inches fell during the same time at Delhi, and seven at Muthra. In consequence of the excessive rainfall, the Hindan river rose suddenly and breached the East Indian Railway, between Ghaziabad and Delhi, where the mails and passengers have at present to be ferried over in boats.

MR. T. E. MARSHALL, Master Attendant of the port of Madras, has written a pamphlet in support of a scheme which he would be called upon to carry out, raise Madras to the "proud position of a great commercial city." The scheme suggests the opening out of a more direct communication between India and China than that afforded by the existing trade route. Madras is said by the author to be the highway from Europe to China. The shortest route from Europe to China at present used is that of the mail steamers from Bombay, via Galle and Singapore. It is suggested, however, that by a small piece of engineering work a shorter route might be afforded across the neck of the Malay Peninsula, so that, [illegible] might be from Bombay across to Madras, thence across the Bay of Bengal through the Malay Peninsula into the Gulf of Siam. All that is needful for the success of this new scheme, according to its author, is a short canal ten miles in length, joining the two rivers of the Malay Peninsula, the Packhan and Champong.

A MADRAS correspondent informs us that His Highness the Maharaja of Karvetnagur in the North Arcot District has made arrangements with one of the Banking houses in Bombay to take a loan of thirty-two lacs of rupees at a moderate rate of interest to pay off his present creditors all and sundry. The condition on which this loan is to be advanced, is, that the Maharaja is to secure Government sanction and guarantee for the regular repayment of instalments together with interest. The Karvetnagar States bring in an income of about seven lacs, and, if it is properly managed it will be likely to yield about ten lacs. The Maharaja is reported to be very generous and always awake to the interests of his ryots, but the surroundings are not such as at all suits a ruler of His Highness's position, and the sooner a separation takes place the better will it be for himself and his ryots. It may be stated here, for the information of the Madras Government and the public, that the Bombay Government has already sanctioned such loans to three or four native states in this presidency, and the rules of Government being everywhere the same throughout British India, it is hoped the Madras Government will not grudge to lend a helping hand to the Maharaja, by doing which they will be doing their duty, and the interests of the Maharaja will be secured. Our correspondent adds that a loan of eighty thousand is to be advanced to the Paligar of Pulicheria a small state in the same district, under the same conditions.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has directed the publication of an amended Rule 2 in supersession of and substitution for Rule 2 of the Rules for the conduct of elections of Members of the Corporation of the City of Bombay published in Government Notification No. 2509, dated the 26th ultimo. The amended rule provides that—each person qualified to vote, whether as a rate-payer or as a Fellow of the University of Bombay, or in both those capacities, may vote for one member only and only in the ward, or in one of the wards in which he resides. Persons qualified to vote shall be deemed to reside in the ward, or in each of the wards in which they are respectively entered as residents in the List last published by the Municipal Commissioner under Section 9 D of the Acts, and also, in the case of persons qualified to vote as Fellows of the University, in the ward in which the University is situated. When a person is thus deemed to reside in more wards than one, he shall, at least seven days before the date of the first election at which he intends to vote, intimate to the Municipal Commissioner in writing which of the said wards he proposes to vote in; and so long as he continues to be qualified to vote in the same wards his vote shall not be received at any election in any ward other than the one so elected by him. Whenever a change occurs as to the wards in which any such person is deemed to reside, he shall, if he is still deemed to reside in more wards than one, make a fresh selection in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

THE programme of the Viceroy's tour is, the *Pioneer* says, beginning to take definite shape, though hardly yet settled in all its details. His Excellency leaves Simla on the 28th of October, his departure having been advanced two days since the date was first provisionally fixed. His party will consist of Sir Donald Stewart, the Private Secretary; Mr. H. W. Primrose, the Military Secretary; Major White, the Deputy Commissioner of Simla; Major Nisbet, and three Aides-de-Camp. He reaches Nahan on the 31st, and accepts hospitality from the Rajah of Sirmoor. At Mazra, on the 2nd of November, he will be joined by Mr. Ross, Superintendent of the Dun, and reaches Dehra on the 5th. After the shooting excursion, he reaches Lahore about the 10th, and holds a levee and a durbar as already announced. He will leave Lahore on or about the 15th for Mooltan, stay there on the 17th, and leave in the evening for Bhawulpore and Jacobabad. Thence he proposes to go up the new railway as far as Sibi, and then returning to Jacobabad when he proceeds to Kurrachee whence, after a stay of two days, he will go by steamer to Bombay—arriving there on the 29th of November. He starts from Bombay on the 4th of December, and goes right through to Calcutta, without further delays. Of course, this programme may still be subject to some minor alterations, but may be trusted in its general outline and probably even in its details.

AT the recent examinations of the London University, two ladies stood in the first class in French, none of their male rivals having got beyond the second. In German a lady was in the first class; while one has obtained honours in Latin, two in English, and two in mathematics. These, together with a student from Newnham, who has taken honours in botany and chemistry, may smile at the old-fashioned prejudices which deny to womankind any footing on the difficult paths of science.

THE Royal Artillery are now in possession of a battery of the new breech-loaders, and upon the experience of these guns in the field will virtually depend their general introduction into the service. Although the guns are breech-loaders, the material of which they are manufactured is the same as that employed for many years past at the Gun Department in Woolwich, so that we are still, according to the more advanced authorities, very far behind in the matter of modern ordnance. A steel tube, coiled round with wrought iron, still represents in the eyes of our Government gunmakers the best mode of manufacture.

MR. BRIGGS has given notice in the House of Commons that next Session he will call attention to the unsatisfactory and arbitrary manner in which import duties on Indian cotton goods are now levied, and will move for a Commission of Inquiry. It is said that the Indian officials have now become so much more stringent in the examination of these goods that if they find, even in one case out of many, any weft or twist finer than the quality allowed, they inflict a heavy fine and confiscate the material. It is alleged that this frequently happens in cases where every precaution has been taken to prevent the revenue from being defrauded. The manufacturers contend that it is practically impossible to prevent stray cops of weft finer than "thirties" from finding their way into the coarser goods. A correspondent who has an extensive acquaintance with the subject writes to the *Daily News*:—"In the best managed spinnings different cops vary from each other two to three numbers, and if the average counts are right, and there is no deviation beyond one to two numbers found in an occasional cop, there ought to be no fine or forfeiture." He therefore urges that in these cases the testing ought to be repeated, in order to ascertain whether there is an intentional breach of the law or not. The manufacturers, says the *Daily News*, speak on behalf of honest traders and declare that they are most anxious to discourage and punish every attempt which may be made by dishonest persons to evade the revenue laws. The subject, however, is one upon which it is manifestly impossible to express a definite opinion without careful inquiry. Such inquiry Lord Hartington may be trusted to make; and we believe that if a grievance really exists it is extremely likely that it will be remedied before Mr. Briggs has an opportunity of bringing his motion before Parliament.

THE *Financier* of Aug. 26 says that by a strange irony of fortune, the shares of the failed City of Glasgow Bank have become a valuable property! Once more the truth is illustrated that a thing is valuable in proportion to its scarcity. [illegible] of Glasgow Bank shares have become so [illegible] very few shareholders have survived the [illegible]ting process of the liquidation. Every holder who has been "sold up," or has made a compromise with the officers appointed by law for the winding-up of the Bank, loses his right as a shareholder. The remnant of solvent holders being thus enormously reduced, the value of the shares which remain to represent the claim upon the Bank's assets becomes proportionate by enhanced. Point is given to these reflections by the appearance the other day of an advertisement offering for sale a share in the Bank, on which all calls have been paid. The advertisement recites that—

"The liquidators have already paid 17s. per pound on the liabilities. As regards the remaining 3s. per pound, it is, of course, possible, but not considered probable, that a further call will be made; and it is now publicly known that the liquidators hold assets of great and admitted magnitude and value, but requiring time for their realisation. To any one who can afford to await the realisation of these assets, it is reasonably anticipated that a satisfactory result will ultimately ensue, and, having regard to the small number of remaining shareholders, this is an investment well worthy attention."

The price asked for the share is £3,000, "and upon this," the advertisement alleges, "an unusually large return may be confidently expected." With what feelings must a notification of this sort be read by the hundreds of ruined shareholders in this unhappy concern, and by the thousands of now impoverished persons dependent upon them! To think, too, that the Directors of this so-called Bank, just released from prison or still expiating their offence there, should have the questionable satisfaction of knowing that they have actually raised the market value of each share to three thousand pounds.

A NEW AFGHAN QUESTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

SURGEON MAJOR H. W. BELLEW, C.S.I., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of the Punjab, delivered a lecture at Simla on Friday last, before the United Service Institution, taking for his text the question—Are the Afghans Israelites?

Mr. A. C. Lyall was in the chair, and introduced the lecturer to the meeting.

Dr. Bellew said by the rules of the institution he was debarred from discussing a political question, and that the lecture [illegible] confined to a consideration of the [illegible] the Afghans to be considered as Israelites. They [illegible] are Israelites, and have, moreover, preserved a detailed traditionary account, such as it is, of their Israelitish descent. Their claim is that they are Israelites, but not Jews; that is to say, they hold that all Jews are Israelites, but that all Israelites are not Jews. In other words they fully recognise the distinction that exists between the house of Judah and the house of Jacob, or "Israel"; and claiming to be of the latter, they consider that they are a peculiar and and God-protected people with a glorious future yet before them. The Afghan accounts of themselves as a people comprise two distinct series of traditions—the one relating to their history as Israelites, the other to their history as Mahomedans. The lecturer proposed to deal, briefly, with the former only. Their tradition is to the effect that their ancestors were descended from Saul, the son of Kish, whom they call Sárúl Malik Twalut, or Saul, the Prince of Stature; that they were settled as Israelites in the country of Sham, or Samaria, and that they were thence carried away into captivity by Bukhtanassar or Nebuchadnezzar. But an anachronism is involved in these statements; for Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, who destroyed Jerusalem, and devastated all Judea, carried into captivity not the Israelites, but the two tribes of the Jews, and settled them at Babylon. The ten tribes of the Israelites, as a separate kingdom from the Jews, had already been carried away captive about 130 years earlier. This last captivity, by Nebuchadnezzar was the final stroke that put an end to the Hebrew nation, and as such, probably, left a very much deeper impression in the minds of that people than previous captivities, and was consequently prominently noticed in the Afghan traditions. These say, in effect, that after their captivity they were seized upon by Nebuchadnezzar and carried to his dominions—that in these places they grew in wealth and numbers—that they then revolted and escaped to the inaccessible retreats of Ghor,—and finally that they dwelt there as Israelites, observing the law of Moses, which they call Taurat—the "two tables" or "ten commandments," till the appearance of Mahomed as the apostle of God, and their early conversion to his doctrine drew them from the country of their refuge, and extended their borders into the territories of their neighbours.

The earliest traces of Israel [illegible] preserved to us in the Bible. In 2 Kings, XV, 29, we read:—"In the days of Pekah, King of Israel, came Tiglath Pileser, King of Assyria, and took Ijon, and Abel-beth-maachah, and Janoah, and Kedesh, and Hazor, and Jilad, and Jalilee, all the land of Naphtali, and carried them captive to Assyria." Here it was well to bear in mind the three names—Pekah, king of Israel; Hazor, the place in Israel; and Naphtali, the tribe of Israel. The event described in the verse quoted is also recorded in I. Chron V., 26, in these words:—"And the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul, king of Assyria, and the spirit of Tilgath Pilneser, king of Assyria, and he carried them away . . . ." According to Josephus, Tilgath Pileser had overrun all the land of Gilead and the region beyond Jordan, and the adjoining country, wnich is called Galilee, and Kadesh, and Hazor; he made the inhabitants prisoners and transplanted them into his own kingdom. Hazor was an important, if not the most important, district in the land of Naphtali; its chief city bore the same name, and one of its principal towns was called Kabul. To the west of Naphtali was Galilee, the land of the tribe of Asher, and to the south was the land of Zebulon, or, according to modern phraseology, Zabul; whilst to the east was the land of half the tribe of Manasseh; and directly south of these again was Gilead, the land of the tribes of Gad and Reuben. These were the tribes of Israel carried away into captivity by Tiglath Pileser, and the names of some of them, as well as of their dwelling-places, are still found, very slightly, if at all, altered, amongst those of the principal Afghan tribes and their present dwelling places. The captivity of Israel was complete only for the tribes of northern and eastern Israel, and took place about 740 B.C., under the King of Assyria who is variously named Pul, Tilgath Pilneser, and Tilgath Pilneser. The lecturer was of opinion that the real name of this sovereign was Pul, the two last appellations being merely titular. A second captivity of Israel took place under Shalmaneser, King of Assyria, after a siege of three years (II Kings, XVII, 6 and XVIII, 10 and 11) and in 723 to 721 B.C. This expedition completed the captivity of the rest of Israel, and they were transplanted to the same places as their brethren of the first captivity, though apparently settled separately from them. The places Halah, and Habor, and Hara, by the river Gozan, where the captive Israelites are said (I Chron. V., 26) to have been planted, have been identified with the modern places named Alamat, Abhar, and Hara, all situated in the valley of the river Ozan or Kizil Ozan, which flows into the Caspian Sea to the north-west of Tehran, and which stands not far from the ancient city of the Medes, Rhages, or Rai.

In 711 B. C., a full generation after the first captivity, occurred the revolt of the Medes, and the overthrow of the Assyrian Empire of Sardanapalus soon followed. In this revolution, the captive Israelites escaped and dispersed. From that time they have been lost to the world as Israel. That they did escape from their bondage in Media we are assured both by the traditions of the Afghan-Israelites themselves, and by the Prophet Esdras in his second Book, ch. XIII, 40 to 46, who places them in a region beyond the Euphrates, called Arvareth. Here it is said, those of the ten tribes who were taken away captive in the second invasion dwelt "until the latter time." By some this country has been supposed to be the modern Hazara, in Afghanistan, and by the advocates of the Israelitish origin of the British nation it has been identified with the country watered by the river Sereth in the modern Moldavia. However, be this as it may, it would appear that whilst Israel of the second captivity were thus escaping westward, their brethren of the first captivity were effecting a like freedom eastward from the valley of the river Gozan and the cities of the Medes. The lecturer thought, it might be probable that Israel of the first captivity—who were, perhaps, distinguished among Medes as the "people of Pekah" in distinction to the "people of Hoshea," or as we should, say "the Pekalites" and "the Hoshelites," or the "Pekahans" and the "Hosheans"—had taken the easiest way of escape open to them—namely, that by the grand highway or caravan route towards the east, which runs along the south of the Elburz range of mountains and thence by the road between the modern Tehran and Mashad, onward to the steppe of Maro and the valley of the Oxus,—and ultimately reached Ghor, which the Afghan traditions mention as the refuge of their ancestors after they escaped from Bukhtunassar, and which is described as being situated immediately to the east of Herat. It is now more commonly known by the modern name of Hazara. Here they were probably joined by fresh bands of the remnant of Israel who had escaped from the captivity of Nebuchadnezzar, and the later arrivals probably brought with them the name of the king by whom their nation was broken up. Or it may be that when the Jews of Nebuchadnezzar's captivity were liberated, about half a century later, by Cyrus, King of Persia, to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, some of the remnant of Israel still in Media and Persia, instead of proceeding to Judea, set out and joined their fellow Israelites in Ghor.

In medieval times the country of Ghor rose to distinction as the seat of the sovereignty of the Ghor princes, who were overthrown and succeeded by the Afghans, and these conquerors extended their power into India and placed kings of their own on the throne of Delhi. It was in the time of the Ghoride sovereigns that the Mongols under Chengizkhan invaded Ghor, and it was in the time of the Afghan sovereigns that the name Ghor gave way to Hazara as the common appellation of the country. Here the Afghans dwelt for 1300 years as Israelites almost unknown to the world until their conversion to Islam brought them forward in connection with the Arab conquests in Persia and India, when, as we learn from the early Mohamedan writers quoted in Elliott's History of India, there were Israelites dwelling in the Ghor country and Jews in Kandahar, at least as late as the eighth century of our era. This testimony is confirmed by the recently discovered manuscripts of the celebrated Jewish Rabbi, Moses, Maimonides, born at Cordova, 1131 A.D., which prove that there were recognised Israelites in Afghanistan and Turkistan as late as the twelfth century. According to the manuscripts, the Simeonites were then partly in Khorassan, Afghanistan, and Turkistan; the Benjamites were to be found in India, China, and Afghanistan principally, after the time of the Babylonish captivity. A portion of them refused to return with the Jews to Judea and dispersed themselves over Media. The Arab conquests induced them to go eastward to Afghanistan, Central Asia, and China. They became, principally, wandering merchants and preserved the Mosaic faith. These Benjamites would, therefore, be distinguished as Jews and remain distinct from the Afghan Israelites—in fact, would have nothing to do with them.

There are some good reasons for believing that it was only a small portion of the captive Israelites escaping from Media who stopped short in their migration at Ghor, whilst the main body proceeded onwards—probably a multitudinous party—along the inviting route before them, down the course of the Tajand river, on to the wide plains and pastures of the country now known as the Turkman Steppe, and thence gradually spread over the extensive regions watered by the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes. This is a very important point in the enquiry, because there is evidence of the existence in subsequent centuries of nations in these very steppe regions, which showed some very remarkable signs of an Israelitish origin. In Afghanistan itself at this day several tribes sprung from those nations are to be seen who, whilst disclaiming descent from the Afghans, nevertheless consider themselves to be "Beni Israil"—Israelites. The lecturer was of opinion that these Israelites, who migrated to the steppes, increased and multiplied under the name of *Succothi* or "booth-dwellers," and by degrees conquering the surrounding nations in two and a half centuries formed a vast company of peoples who, though of one kindred, branched off into many nations distinct one from the other, but all of which came to be known first through the Greeks by the common appellation of *Skuthai* the Greek form of *Succothi*, signifying "booth." From this word come our words Scythian and Scyth as from its Latin form of Scotus our Scot. At a later period, among the Scythians themselves, as they branched off into independent nations, the name Succothi gradually underwent various modifications of form, the two most important of which are Sagatai and Gauthi. The first of these, which is an easy transition from the original Succothi, is the Sakai of the Greeks, the Sacce of the Latins, the Su of the Chinese, the Saka of the Persians, the Sakasuna of the Hindus, and our own Saxon. Whilst the second word, Gauthai, which is merely the first word, Sagatai, with the elision of its initial sibilant—is the Goths, Getai, the Latin Getæ, the Chinese Yuchi, the Persian Jattah, the Hindu Jat, and our own Goth. The lecturer gave some account of the ancient Scythians, and concluded from a coincidence of names, and dates, and the statement of Herodotus, that the Scythians neither bred nor ate swine, that the true Scythians, at all events, derived their origin from the Israelites who escaped from their captivity in Media about 700 B. C. We know from history that in the spacious regions of Tartary the Scythians multiplied amazingly in numbers, and dividing off into numerous camps, or hordes, grew rapidly into powerful nations, which from time to time burst out from the bounds of their native pasture steppes, and spread in great swarms of colonizing conquerors into the countries of Europe towards the west and into those of Asia Minor and India towards the south; and that every nation which has passed on to the west from this *officina gentium*, as Tartary has been aptly called, has left its kindred and representatives amongst those which have passed to the south.

At the period the fugitive Israelites took refuge in Ghor they were, according to the Afghan accounts, known by three different names. As a people they were called Afghan; as a particular tribe they were called Abdali or Abdali Afghan; and they were collectively spoken of as the Beni Israil, or "children of Israil." Their country is always spoken of as Ghor in the early accounts, and it was called Hazara only after the time of Chengiz Khan. The names Afghan, Abdali, and Hazarah recalled to mind the three names in II Kings, XX, 29, viz., Pekah, king of Israel; Naphtali, the tribe of Israel; and Hazor, the district of Israel. The word Pekah [illegible], Dr. Bellew thought, the true source of the name Afghan. The name Abdali is properly more a tribal than a national appellation, and though sometimes used to designate the Afghans in general is strictly applicable only to those Afghan tribes which are now located in and about Kandahar and the country towards Herat, and which are spoken of as Abdali Afghan. The name has been considered by some to be derived from that of a tribe of the White Huns, which came to be known to European writers as the Nephtali or Ephthali, after a famous general under whom they revolted from their King, towards the close of the fifth century of our era; but it was much more probable that Abdali may in reality be the original name of one of the tribes of the Israelites whose migration from Media to Ghor has already been traced; for many of the Afghan tribes and their clans, of the present day, bear the same names as some of the tribes of Israel and their families when in Samaria before the captivity. Naphtali was the name by which the Israelites taken into captivity by Tiglath Pileser knew themselves, and thus we can understand the survival of the name Naphtali, under the form of Abdali, as a tribal appellation with the later name of Apakhan or Afghan as that of the people of king Pekah generally.

This view of the identity of the Afghan Abdali with the Israelite Naphtali need not militate against the other view of their identity with the White Huns or Ephthali, because the Huns themselves were a Scythian people, and the Scytheans derived their origin from the Succothi Israelites, and because the name of the Israelite Naphtali may also have survived amongst the White Huns, and, possibly, have been the proper name of the family or tribe of the leader from whom the revolted people are said to have derived their name of Nephthali or Ephthali. Now, with regard to the place in Israel called Hazor in the text before quoted—the name of a city as well as a district in the land of Naphtali—it might be taken to be the original of the modern Hazarah. Dr. Bellew was of opinion, we might fairly assume, that this Hazarah of Ghor was the name given to that country by the Abdali Afghan, the Naphtali Pekahan, or, as we might say, the Naphtali Pekahites, in commemoration of the Hazor of the land of Naphtali in Samaria. It might further be assumed that the name Hazarah, as the appellation of their new country, was commonly used only amongst the Afghans themselves, so that the Israelitish name of the country remained unknown beside its bounds until the accident of sovereignty brought it into notoriety. The old name is now confined to the N. W. portion of the original territory, the eastern limit of which is marked by the present Ghorband, on the road to Bamian. The present Ghor was never settled in by the Afghans; whilst the Hazarah, which they did occupy, is now for the most part peopled by a Mongol race, brought into the country by a subsequent immigration. These Mougol Tartars are now called Hazarah after the name of the country they inhabit.

There are numerous other old Israelitish names, both of tribes and families, and localities and places in Samaria of that day still existing amongst the Afghan people and their modern country; and Dr. Bellew proceeded to mention a long list of them.

But as by this time the lecturer had, he said, finished only one-half of his paper, the further consideration of it was postponed for a week.

Dr. Leitner, in a few words, took objection to the lecturer's assumption that the Afghans were Israelites. He for one would be glad if the lost tribes were either altogether lost, or found once for all. (Laughter.) If that were so travellers would be spared a good deal of trouble, for, in the present uncertainty every traveller thought it his duty to identify an unknown people with the lost tribes; and thus remnants of Israel were supposed to have been found in Central Africa and other unlikely places. The theory as to the similarity of names, upon which Dr. Bellew laid so much stress and based his conclusions, was a most interesting and insecure one. Nothing could be certainly deduced from such resemblances; and in regard to the existence of certain Israelitish customs among the Afghans, it must be remembered that Mahomed, their prophet, first endeavoured to make his faith square with the Jewish rather than with the Christian. Dr. Bellew, in his lecture, had taken the Jews over every habitable part of the globe, to the Scythians and lastly as Scots. He (Dr. Leitner) acknowledged that the Jews and the Scots might have some characteristics in common—for instance, they were both not without guile, but so was the Indian bunnah. (Laughter.) The traditions of the Afghans themselves were not a bit more reliable. The Afghans of each Valley are all accustomed to tell strangers that the descendants of Israelites live in the very next valley but one, but one has yet discovered them. He believed that regarding the inner life of the Afghans there was no one in that room who could hold a candle to Dr. Bellew. He therefore thanked him for the interesting positive information that the lecture contained; but as to the speculative part of it, he would like to think Dr. Bellew's conclusions over before he accepted them. He (the speaker) could not say that the Afghans were Israelites, neither could he say that they were not Israelites: there was simply no evidence to guide him to either conclusion. But while he was grateful to Dr. Bellew for the information he had given them, he was sooner that disappointed as to the subject matter of the lecture. It had been expected everywhere that the distinguished doctor was going to take them into his confidence with regard to Afghanistan generally, and all must now blame him for the disappointment the speaker felt himself. He hoped, however, that Dr. Bellew would yet some day be induced to open the treasure gates of his mind on the subject. (Applause.)

The meeting then dispersed.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Dyspepsia, Jaundice.—These complaints are the results of a disorder of Liver while secretion is in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to insure which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, climates, and other causes are constantly throwing the liver into disorder, but that important organ can, under all circumstances, soon be regulated and healthily actuated by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon the vital recesses. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to the liver, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed; a cure will soon follow.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Palm (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—India (s), to Liverpool via Jeddah; Coconada (s), Kurrachee; Assyria (s), Zanzibar; Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta; Chilka (s), Rangoon; Sierra Estrella, Chittagong; Royal Sovereign, Calcutta; Asie Mineure Chittagong.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p. m.:—

March	Hoch Vestericch — Strauss.
Overture	Eine Alpenblume — Pittl.
Romanza	Stradella — Flotoo.
Waltz	Les Lent Vierges — Resch.
Potpouri	Trovatore — Verdy.
Quadrille	Madame Angot — Strauss.
Song	H. M. S. Pinafore — Sullivan.
Waltz	Harmonisohe Wellen — Ziehrer.
Cavatina	Traviata — Verdy.
Polka	Bitteschoen — Strauss.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening. (Weather permitting).

March	
Overture	Concert — Titl.
Quadrille	The Times — Coote.
Selection	Norma — Bellini.
Waltz	Les Cloches de Corneville — Sullivan.
Galop	Akrobaten — Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—S. S. India and ship Ballochmyle left and no ships entered the dock yesterday.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court terminated yesterday.

THE Consolidated Municipal rate of 9 per cent. is, says the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, to be reduced from the ensuing year to 8 per cent., owing to the present satisfactory condition of the Municipal finances.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Mahim, on view of the body of [illegible], woman, who committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank in that locality. A verdict was returned in accordance with the evidence.

ACCIDENTS.—Rama Peerajee, aged 50 years, was on Wednesday night last knocked down by a hack buggy on the Esplanade Road and received a severe injury to his left leg. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Moolbai, a Mahomedan woman, residing on the fourth storey of a house in 2nd Don Tar street, was seriously burnt on Wednesday night, her clothes having caught fire, in consequence of a kerosine oil lamp having been accidentally capsized.

THEFTS.—Fakeer Ittoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a silver armlet and three silver rings, valued Rs. 17-8-0, the property of Ballia Yessoo. He was sentenced to three months, rigorous imprisonment.—Narayen Essoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing six yards of long cloth, valued Rs. 15, the property of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, his masters. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JURYMAN'S FINE REMITTED.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Telang, on behalf of Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, who was fined Rs. 50 on Monday last for non-attendance on the Special Jury, applied for the remission of the fine on the ground that Mr. Javerilal, who had been ill for some time previously, was unable to attend the court that day. In the absence of a medical certificate, his Lordship directed that Mr. Javerilal should make an affidavit. Later in the day an affidavit was submitted to his Lordship, who thereupon directed the fine to be remitted.

THE FIREMEN'S DISPUTE ON BOARD THE VERONA.—The senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, proceeded to the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday evening last and took down the declaration of Abdool Nodra, who is now lying at the hospital in a precarious state from the effects of a bite inflicted on his left hand by Mabrook, a fellow fireman on board P. and O. Mail Steamer Verona, during the passage out to

ment Gazette, and a printedcopy thereof shall be sent to every member of the Council of H. E. the Governor for making its observations only, at least three months before the date fixed for the rules coming into operation." He thought that would be a salutary provision. It only applied to notifications under section III. and would give time for discovering the popular feeling with regard to to them. In the event of this section being adopted, he would propose another (section X.) giving power to the Legislative Council to petition.

H. E. the President.—To petition whom?

The Hon. Advocate General.—Your Excellency.

H. E. the President.—I should like to know whether there is any similar provision attached to any Act of Government at the present time.

The Hon. Advocate General.—I cannot answer, as regards Indian Acts; there is, as Your Excellency is aware, in regard to many English Acts. Mr. Latham further explained that the knowledge of the Executive Government could not extend to all the details in every district of the Presidency, and some member of the Legislative Council, particularly some native member, might have special knowledge as to the bearing of particular proposed rules and regulations, which could be brough to the notice of Government by petition of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner thought that would be an extremely cumbersome mode of disposing matters of detail, and it was entirely anomalous. In other acts which equally affected the native community there was no such provision. Under the Forest Act, the Abkari Act, and every other department with which Government had to deal, the functions of H. E. the Governor in Council were exercised without question, and he hoped, without injury to any interests. And here, on a comparatively small question, it was proposed to fetter the action of Government, and tie to their hands. He regretted that he could not see in the Hon. Member's arguments anything that would induce him to vote in favour of such an anomalous provision.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said the proposal would completely revolutionise the position of the Legislative Council of Government, and he had a very strong idea that if carried it would be illegal. They had not power to create any authority which would regulate every action of the executive Government in this particular. Therefore, without going into the actual merits of the Bill, the Hon'ble Member brought forward that motion he must oppose it.

His Excellency the President pointed out that it was not competent for the Council to pass such a section under the Act regulating their proceedings.

The Hon. Advocate General said the feeling being strongly against the second section he had suggested, he would confine his motion to the first section that any notification under section III. of the Act should be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* three months at least before the date fixed for its coming into force.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner had no objection to that.

The Hon. Mr. Morarjee Goculdass wished to add that such notifications should be translated and proclaimed by beat of drum in every village affected, or else they would not become properly known.

The Hon. Mr. Graham suggested that the Act should not be applied to any district against the universal wish of the inhabitants.

His Excellency the President.—That is impossible; you cannot ascertain that.

After some further conversation it was resolved that the section should read as follows:—"Any notification under section III. of this Act shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* at least three months before the date fixed for the notification coming into operation, and the district officers shall make suitable provisions for the notification being made known in their districts."

The following form was suggested for the guidance of the Legal Remembrancer for section II.—"Under this Act the term game denotes every bird used as food and also the wild animals specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and the term fish denotes every fish used as food, to which or any of which respectively the Governor in Council in any notification published by him under section III. of this Act, declares such notification to be applicable."

H. E. the President suggested that the following clause should be inserted in section IV. viz.—"Or uses or has in his possession, for the purpose of using, any poisons or stupifying substance or liquid, for the purpose of killing or taking fish in any river, pool, or other fresh water."

Some discussion took place on the question of the introduction of a clause prohibiting fishing in waters in the vicinity of temples.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner wished the clause to apply to rivers, pools, tanks, &c., generally, so that Government might be empowered to prohibit fishing in waters other than those adjoining temples when considered necessary. He observed that it might be safely left to Government to protect the sacred places. Government wished to protect them, and many others. He thought they could not deprive Government of discretionary power in this matter without running into difficulties.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass considered it very desirable that special mention should be made in the Bill of the temple waters. If they were distinctly specified, there would be ground for petitioning Government in any case when the provision was neglected; but if they were not mentioned, then, though it might be the intention of Government to protect them, some ten years hence when the present discussion would be forgotten, difficulties would arise, and the people would not know that they had ground for petition. There should be some ground in the Act on which they could base an application to Government. It was stated in the report of the Select Committee that the Bill would provide for the sacred waters being protected.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought they might as well say what they meant. If they intended to protect temple waters, they might as well say so.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said it would be better to leave the religious question in the background altogether. Mention had been made in the Select Committee's report of the temple waters in order to make the Bill popular, and it was intended to protect such waters, but if it were stated in the Bill that they were protected as a defence to the religious feeling of certain sections of the population, other sections might ask to have their religious feelings deferred to also, and it was part of the religion of some of the people to kill fish and to kill animals.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass did not object to other places being preserved in addition, but thought that temple waters should be specially protected.

It was decided that the clause should take the following form:—"Any person who uses any net, line, or other engine for killing or taking fish in any river, lake, pool, or any part of such, contiguous to any temple or sacred place, and specified by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*" &c.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner.—Then in order to declare any water protected, it must be contiguous to some temple; otherwise we cannot preserve it.

H. E. the President then adjourned the Council, remarking that the next meeting would be held in Bombay, probably about the middle of December.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

DR. JOSEPH GERSON DA CUNHA, Dr. Jeremino Accacio de Gama, and Mr. Louis Joseph DeSa were charged with defa[illegible] Mr. Michael Rozario de Quadros, the P[illegible]at Bombay, in five different [illegible] of which were subsequently al[illegible] Perozsha M. Mehta and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Payne, for the defence.

Mr. Perozsha, in replying on behalf of the prosecution upon the whole case, urged that not only was deception charged against the prosecutor, but also extortion; and that not only defamatory expressions were used, but that the defendants imputed improper motives to the prosecutor. The words of the Penal Code were perfectly clear that, in order to screen the defendants, the imputations must be proved to have been made not only in good faith, but that they must have exercised due care and attention. A man cannot be said to have acted in good faith unless he had exercised due care and attention. The learned counsel having commented upon the cases cited by Mr. Inverarity, contended that the publications, to which the defendants were parties, were not privileged communications; and that in making them, they were actuated by an *animus injuriandi* against the prosecutor. The defendants must show not only that they were actuated by an honest belief, but they must go further and show that that belief was founded upon good and sufficient grounds. The defence had not ventured to say a word against the letter which Mr. Quadros sent to the Superintendent of the Government Savings' Bank; and the best justification for his letter sent to the Collector of Customs was to be found in the reply of the Collector, in which that officer remarked that Consular attestations would greatly facilitate the work of his department. Passing on to the matter of the Consular attestations of various documents executed by private individuals, the learned counsel remarked that the demand was restricted to documents which were to be subsequently presented to Portuguese Courts, to documents going from different districts to Goa.

Mr. Inverarity.—And *vice versa*.

Mr. Perozsha, in looking over the document again, admitted that he was in error in the construction he sought to put upon that point; but he argued that the jury would see that Mr. Quadros considered the matter was not so arbitrary as his learned friend had represented it to be. The Portuguese Consulate was bound to be strict in carrying out the provisions of the Consular Code; and it was from a desire to conform to those provisions that Mr. Quadros introduced the several charges in the procedure of the Consulate. But whether he was right or whether he was wrong in his construction of those provisions, there was no justification for the defendants to make imputations against the Consul without due and proper enquiry. With regard to the strictures in the memorial about the quarantine, Mr. Perozsha urged that the previous notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* ought to have induced the defendants to make proper enquiry before inditing the strong language used in the memorial. They put a wrong construction upon the conduct of the Consul, and they used defamatory language in criticising his conduct. It would thus seem that the defendants were reckless, to say the least, in the strictures they made in the memorial in reference to the quarantine. Now, the action of the defendants was sought to be justified upon the plea that the quarantine was attributed to the Consul by a large number of people. The learned counsel argued that public talk could in no way be a warrant to the defendants in the use of defamatory language regarding the acts of counsel. Equally reckless were the defendants, in adopting in the body of the memorial, without the exercise of due care and attention, some of the allegation of the *Ultramar*, a paper which had once published and afterwards retracted defamatory statements against the prosecutor. It was further argued that if there was a feeling in the Portuguese community against the Consul, it afforded no justification to the defendants to deliberately express that feeling in defamatory language in a memorial addressed to the King of Portugal, which was thus published to the world. They sat down full of prejudice and ill-will to Mr. Quadros to prepare that memorial, and the contents of it showed that they had acted recklessly without the exercise of due care and attention, and bad, in the language of the law, acted maliciously. Assuming for a moment that the defendants were protected from the libel on the plea that it was a privileged communication sent to their King, the learned counsel submitted that they were wholly unprotected in sending it for publication, through their agent Mr. De Souza, in the *India Catholica* newspaper. Mr. Inverarity had said that the case ought not to have been brought into a criminal court. Now, Mr. Perozsha submitted that Mr. Quadros, having had a slur cast upon his character, and his motives impugned by the defendants, was perfectly justified in coming before a jury in order to clear his character of the unjust and cruel and unfounded imputations made against him by the defendants.

The learned judge, in summing up the whole case to the jury, referred at some length to the charges, some of which, he explained, were variations, in a slightly different form, of those that preceded them. The law of defamation, as laid down in the Penal Code, was explained to the jury; and some of the exceptions were expounded with illustrative comments in clear and concise language. His Lordship dwelt at some length upon the three or four interpretations, of which the expression "good faith" was susceptible, and having drawn the jury's attention to the publication of the libel on the 11th May, 1880, remarked that the mere agency of Mr. De. Souza in sending the memorial to the Editor of the *India Catholica*, if Mr. De Souza continued to act under the control and influence of the defendants, did not absolve the latter from the consequences of the publication. The document was signed by them as members of the committee, and albeit that Mr. De Souza sent it out, the defendants were, as principals, responsible for the publication. Then, there was another point in reference to the words of the resolution, that the proceedings and memorial were to be sent to "Portuguese Journalism." If the memorial was sent to the *India Catholica* in the belief that it was a Portuguese journal, with Portuguese readers and Portuguese manager, and if the defendants intended the publication of the memorial for the information of members of the Portuguese community only, assuming always that the allegations in the memorial were made in good faith, the defendants would be protected by one of the exceptions in the Code. The learned judge then said he would draw the attention of the jury to the principal portions of the evidence; and he thought that it would be convenient if he read to them first the material portions of the evidence of Mr. Quadros, the prosecutor. His Lordship told the jury that, if they believed that the defendants acted in good faith, they must bear in mind that mere violence of language would not make it bad faith. It was explained that the publication of certain statements in newspapers against the acts of the Consul would not justify the defendants in incorporating those statements, or the essence of them, in the memorial they had prepared, unless they believed in good faith that those statements were well-founded. His Lordship then proceeded to read the important portions of the evidence of other witnesses, with explanatory comments, upon certain portions of the evidence to show how far it was or was not in harmony with other portions thereof. With reference to the attempt made by Dr. Lisboa at a settlement on his return from Poona, when he called upon Mr. Payne with a draft apology, his Lordship said it was to be regretted that something was not done at an earlier period which might have ensured a settlement.

The summing up took nearly three hours; and the jury having retired for consultation a few minutes before 3 o'clock, returned into court at 4-12 p. m., when the foreman stated that the jury were not unanimous on any one of the eight counts of the indictment.

The Judge.—What is the number of the majority?

The Foreman.—The proportion is 5 to 4.

The Judge.—It would be better to give the numbers on each count separately.

The foreman then stated that there were five for not guilty and four for guilty on six of the counts; and that with regard to counts 5 and 6, there were on each count six for not guilty, and three for guilty.

The Judge.—Is there no prospect of your coming to an agreement, gentlemen of the jury?

The Foreman.—There is no chance of our agreeing.

The Judge.—Is there no chance of six of you agreeing, so as to admit of a definite decision being come to?

The Foreman.—There is no chance except on two of the counts.

Mr. Inverarity applied as to counts five and six, on which there was a majority for not guilty, that a verdict of acquittal should be entered. The learned counsel cited a precedent of a case, in which six of the jury were for a verdict of not guilty and three for guilty, and in which Sir Charles Sargent, agreeing with the majority, accepted their verdict.

The Judge.—The evidence in each case differs; and the precedent of one case cannot apply to another. (Turning to the jury.) If you, gentlemen, state through your foreman any point that troubles you, I will be happy to answer you.

Mr. James Greaves.—My difficulty is whether the memorial is a privileged communication?

The Judge.—Certainly; in its nature it is a privileged communication.

Mr. Greaves.—And also whether the publication of it in the *India Catholica* is a privileged communication?

The judge.—I thought I had already explained the point. It is a privileged communication in the sense that the publication was intended for the information of members of the Portuguese community; and therefore, if it was made in good faith, it was a privileged communication. But if the whole of the proceeding was not conducted in good faith, of course, the question will arise whether the publication was a privileged communication?

Mr. Inverarity requested his Lordship to state to the jury the law that good faith must be presumed unless the contrary was shown by the prosecution.

The Judge.—You are to presume good faith, gentlemen of the jury, to start with. But if on the whole evidence you come to a satisfactory conclusion—nothing less than a satisfactory conclusion will do—that there was no good faith, then the whole thing is overturned. Ordinarily, a man who makes a statement to injure another is liable for it. That is the first step. There are exceptions, which are treated as privileged communications. For instance, a master, in giving a certificate of character, to his servant, says something damaging to the servant. The presumption in such a case is in his favour that he did it in good faith unless it be shown satisfactorily that he was actuated by some other motive; and then the privilege no longer exists. Now, with regard to the present case, if the gentlemen, in your opinion, exercised due care and attention in making the statements in the memorial, you are to presume that they did so in good faith unless the evidence on the other side is so strong as to overturn the presumption of good faith.

The jury were told to retire again and try to come to a verdict. They did so, but on their return into court at 5-30 p.m., the foreman, who spoke in a very low tone, was understood to say that the jury could not agree.

The Judge.—Is there any use of my explaining the matter further? Is there any chance of six of you agreeing? I did all I could to explain to you the law. Is there a prospect of your agreeing to the extent of six?

The foreman was understood to reply that there was no chance of agreement.

The Judge.—I must accept the verdict of not guilty by a majority of the jury on counts 5 and 6. Discharge the jury without a verdict as to the other heads of the charge. I also direct under the circumstances—the case being such as it is—that the defendants be discharged.

They were discharged accordingly; and as they left the court-house, were received by their friends with clapping of hands and other manifestations of joy. This being the last case for trial, the fourth Criminal Sessions were formally dissolved.

THE ATCHAKZAE TRIBE.

THIS tribe, whose hostility to the British on several occasions lately is to be punished by General Baker's brigade told off for the purpose, belongs to the Zirak Durani Afghans, who inhabit the ranges of Khajeh Amran, (principally its north slopes), from the Lora river to the Kadane. The Atchakzaes are entirely nomadic in their habits, and their small black tents are their homes, which, during the winter months, are found sprinkled about the foot of Kohjak and Ghwaza hills, and over the sandy tracts below Rozani and Takhtapul. About "Naoroz" (21st March), they move up and graze their large herds of camels, &c., in the Kohjak and Mandrakdaras, remaining three or four weeks, and move gradually upwards with the melting snows, reaching the higher altitudes of the Toba mountains, shortly after the appearance of spring, when they scatter over the face of the country each to his own allotted locality, a sufficient number of the tribe having been left below to collect and secure the spring harvest. They thus contrive to obtain two crops yearly, one from the plains, and the other on the mountains. The Toba range is described by them as blest with the most salubrious of climates; water from springs is abundant everywhere, and the Tashrubat stream, which irrigates the Kakar country, has its sources near Toba. In the summer months cattle are said to thrive wonderfully on a sort of thyme-grass, called by the people "Kamala," but, says Lumsden, to take an Afghan's account of his own home and tribe, as entirely correct, would be to describe the former as a paradise, and the latter as all angels, with a fiery-tempered dash of the devil about them. However, Dr. Kennedy, who accompanied the Bombay column, when they traversed a portion of this tract in 1839, says: "A more rugged, or a more desolate, region can hardly be imagined than the district through which we toiled our painful way betwixt the 12th and 20th October, range after range of the rudest mountains were to be ascended and descended; and the only road was the pebbly or rocky bed of some mountain torrent traced up to its source and a similar descent on the opposite side." The above account was written at a season 'when the Atchakzaes had removed to the lower lands, and "the small collection of huts at Toba is no criterion of a population who live entirely in tents."

It was to the sanitarium of Toba that Ahmad Shah Abdali, the founder of the Durani dynasty, resorted in 1773 to escape the summer heat of Kandahar, and there died. The Atchakzaes are nearly all shepherds, and though they cultivate a little land, it is not on that they depend for subsistence. Their flocks are kept in the Khojeh Amran and high country of Toba, and their herds of camels in the sandy tract, north-east of Shorawak. They have also many horses. No traveller can enter their country without being plundered, and Havelock says they played their part of robbers well when the army of the Indus passed through their territory. Their dress is the same as other Duranis, but in winter they wear warmer stuffs. They wear their clothes unchanged for months, their beards unclipped, and their hair long and shaggy. They are very large and strong men. Their manners are rough and barbarous, but they are not quarrelsome amongst themselves. They are not hospitable. They have no mosques and seldom pray or trouble themselves about religion. All tribes are loud in their complaints against them. This is Elphinstone's account of them, and how true it is will be seen from a study of their treatment of Masson. They are, however, said to be excellent soldiers, and their conduct in General England's fight at Hackalzae, which was very gallant, supports this opinion. Stacy Frankly says, "we were fairly beaten." A party of their cavalry charged a square of infantry, and many were bayonetted close outside the squares, and it was acknowledged their conduct could hardly be surpassed; they fought with all the fury of zealots determined to conquer or to perish. A corps of Atchakzaes was raised during the Afghan campaign in 1839 at Kala Abdula by Lieutenant Bosanquet, which Haugh calls a "useful body." It was afterwards disbanded.

BENGAL.

THE MAIL SERVICE IN BENGAL.—With regard to the improvements to be effected in the mail service in Bengal, we learn that a proposal has recently been made to improve the speed of the mails on the Midnapore line from Hooghly to Cuttack, and that Mr. Webster, Superintendent of the Julpigori postal line, has been deputed to that special duty. Arrangements are also to be made to effect similar improvements on the Jessore line.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

CATTLE DISEASE.—The *Western Star* says that cattle disease has broken out in Vulvanad Taluk, especially at Puttamby and the neighbouring villages. The disease now prevails to a great extent, and a good many of the farm stock have already been swept away. The interference of the Government authorities seems to be absolutely necessary.

THE DEWANSHIP OF TRAVANCORE.—The appointment of V. Ramiengar as Dewan of Travancore, in succession to Mr. N. Nanoo Pillay, is confirmed by the *Cochin Argus*, which has received the following telegram from Trevandrum:—"Dewan's resignation yesterday accepted. Ramiengar succeeds." The same paper contains a long list of subscriptions to "the Dewan's Testimonial Fund."

AN ENTERTAINMENT TO THE LADIES GRENVILLE.—We are glad to learn that a meeting is to be held at the Madras Club to consider a proposal for an entertainment in honour of the Ladies Grenville, in view of their approaching departure from Madras. All gentlemen who have attended balls at Government House are invited to be present.—*Madras Mail.*

THE TRIVELLORE TEMPLE CASE.—In connection with this case, we now learn that a revised list of the stolen property has been received, and the value of it is said to be not a lakh and twenty thousand rupees, as already published, but a lakh and seventy-five thousand rupees. A gold chemboo (a drinking vessel) alone, used for sacrificial purposes and set with diamonds, and other precious stones were estimated at Rs. 50,000. We also learn that Ali Dost Khan Bahadoor, Special Dacoity Inspector of South Arcot District, has been appointed to investigate the case. In addition to the Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery that has been already recovered, the Town Police, who are exerting their utmost in this matter, have succeeded in recovering a further quantity of precious stones and other jewellery.—*Madras Times.*

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN.

ADDRESS OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

To commemorate the tenth anniversary of the Battle of Sedan, the German Emperor on September 1st issued the following Order to the Army:—

"Soldiers of the German Army, to-day a deeply felt need presses upon me to unite with you in the celebration of the occasion on which, ten years ago, one of the most glorious victories in the world's history was granted by the grace of God Almighty to the German arms.

"I recall to the minds of those who at that time belonged to the army, surrounding, with which we entered upon this war against an army well known to us for its brilliant qualities. I remind them of the universal enthusiasm and the lofty feeling which bound together all German Princes and the entire German nation to vindicate the honour of those who were anxiously waiting for the victorious reports so soon to follow—of the memory of Weissenburg, of Woerth, of Spicheren, of the days before Metz, of Beaumont, and finally of how at Sedan the decisive moment surpassed our boldest hopes and expectations. I recall with warmest thanks the memory of those highly deserving men who headed your ranks in those glorious days, and I remember the victims—the numerous, deeply-lamented victims—who fell in helping us to achieve victory. We passed through a great time ten years ago. The recollection will make our hearts beat higher as long as we live, and the record will cause future generations to look with pride upon their ancestors' exploits. I have frequently spoken to you of the debt of gratitude I owe to God for the mercies bestowed upon us. I have also expressed my highest recognition to all those who have distinguished themselves by word or deed in those serious days. You know me well enough to be convinced that these feelings will only cease with my life. Let me, therefore, express my last thoughts will be a blessing for his army. Firmly relying on its Emperor's love and gratitude, as well as upon the proud recollection of the great successes achieved ten years ago, the army, I hope, will always keep in mind that such successes can be obtained only by strict compliance with all that honour and duty prescribes. Absolute discipline, indefatigable industry in the minutest details in preparing for the trials of war, can alone give a firm foundation to operations in the field. I wish that these words may always be taken to heart during my life, and that after I shall have passed away the army will be the faithful guardian of the Fatherland, as it was ten years ago.—Dated Castle Babelsberg, September 1, 1880.—WILHELM."

The glories of the Sedan celebration were ushered in by a triumphant article, in the semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, which writes as follows:—

"The German nation celebrates the tenth anniversary of the day of Sedan. The triumphant joy we experience on this occasion lays negatives the morbid apathy preached by disappointed politicians, and does not pander to a sentimental regard for the unjustifiable feelings of others. We celebrate the day as a national day of rejoicing. Germany, with the news of the events of this day, entered into the full consciousness of her reawakened national independence. What had for so long been dreamt of by the best men of the nation as a political idea, whose attainment had been so often attempted in vain, because on a false method, namely, to create a united Germany, commanding respect abroad, this national longing became fully realised after the victory of Sedan. The supercilious challenge of a nation, which so often before counted on a divided and defenceless Germany, had now prepared its own fate, and—as we hope, for all time—settled our national independence. The day of Sedan was a decision of fate, the blessings of which can never more be lost to Germany, so long as she remembers the indispensable condition of victory with unity. Our Sedan celebration is, therefore, a national memorial day, as well as a thankful memory to ourselves in our national duty. And hence Germany will cling to her Sedan Festival as long as she retains a feeling of her national dignity, and places her highest honour in the preservation of her independence. No one can reasonably feel his sensibilities wounded by this celebration flagstaff. Chauvinism is foreign to the German. Our party is the German people under arms. But for this very reason it is no mere cause of ambition or greed of conquest. It is not called on to fight for vain glory, but for the highest good of the nation. It becomes it, however, to celebrate to its victories and to revive their memory among the troops, in order to infuse into the younger men the spirit by which the victories were won. Such a cultus is observed by every army, and none will envy another this cultus, or feel itself wounded thereby. In the Sedan Festival we celebrate once more, be it said, not so much a military as a political festival—the festival of the national re-birth of Germany. Germany before and Germany after 1870! What a difference in internal and external relations! What an exhortation to us who fully acknowledge the divine Providence which gave us the victory! How great and serious is the necessity for us to assure ourselves of the fruit of these warlike efforts by a peaceful national development. Praise and glory be to God! Hail to our Emperor! Long live the German Fatherland!"

NOTICES.

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The RAINFALL from March to December averages 80 to 150 inches. NO FEVER is known on these Hills above 4,000 feet. LABOUR is abundant and cheap. The SHOOTING is excellent.
The Society have OPENED PLANTATIONS of Cinchona condaminea Tea and Coffee, inspection of which will establish the capabilities of this new planting district.
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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Do. do. 12 do. do. "
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
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Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
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On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
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COMFORTABLE MONSOON RESIDENCE ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.
Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplande and freely open to the sea-breeze. All the Rooms are airy, commodious, and comfortable, and to each a Bathroom is attached with Shower Pipe. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.
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Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner, and Supper supplied at the shortest notice.
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Five minutes' walk from the Railway Station.
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WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c., of all BRANDS, and of the BEST QUALITY, supplied at MODERATE RATES.
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Board and Lodging at reasonable Terms.
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The Hotel is now under entire English supervision, and strict attention will be paid to the comfort of those who will kindly patronise the Hotel.
Special arrangements can be made to accommodate families.
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120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.
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WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures Cold Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
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